September 7, 1774. NUMB. 2385.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

A C A R D.

A Great number of Mechanics preſent their compliments to the author of a peice, who ſubſcribes himſelf "A Friend to both Countries," and requeſt to be informed, in what meeting of any of their body the ſaid *ſpeech* (as it is termed) was delivered. Great enquiries have been made, and no traces of it can be found. It is therefore apprehended, that it was perhaps only *intended* to be ſpoke. For, notwithſtanding they acquieſce with him in many of his ſentiments, viz. the unjuſt and ungenerous manner in which Great-Britain has treated the colonies—the abſolute neceſſity of with-holding our trade from her, till our grievances are redreſſed, which our ſituation renders very practicable and eaſy—the abhorrence we have to independency, and hearty and ſincere deſire that a reciprocal harmony may ſubſiſt between both countries—yet they utterly deteſt ſuing for reconciliation upon the abject terms he mentions, viz. by being compelled to grant certain fixed aids in times of peace (which is ſubmitting to be taxed in its utmoſt extent, *for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue)* to be augmented in time of war. They are ſo far from believing that nine tenths of the Mechanics agree in this propoſition, that they are fully convinced ninety-nine in an hundred will ever oppoſe it. What we ſtruggle for with one hand (the right of taxing ourſelves) would be given up with the other. All our money now centers in England, they can have no more. Let our grievances firſt be redreſſed, the acts repealed, and the Americans re-placed on a footing with Engliſhmen, and our American Aſſemblies upon a footing with the Engliſh Houſe of Commons. Let eſtimates of requiſite aids be laid before the Aſſemblies, as before them. Let ours, as theirs, be judges of the utility and ſufficiency of ſuch aids. If any colony ſhould then be delinquent, it is in his Majeſty's breaſt to null every act of ſuch Aſſembly, till they yield due compliance. But they make no doubt the colonies will cheerfully grant, and his Majeſty will receive it in an honourable way.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANAIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

As the Writer of the following Queries has much more pleaſure in endeavouring to prevent an evil, than he would have in finding fault with the meaſures that may have produced one, he hopes to be favoured, thro' the channel of your paper, with a little of the candid attention of the Public at this remarkable and moſt critical juncture.

QUERIES.

1ſt. IS it not of as much importance (in caſe of non-importation) to prevent every ſcheme for chicanery and undue practices, as it is to bind the hands of honeſt men, who, from virtuous principles, are abſolutely reſtrained from acting a part which they cannot juſtify?

2d. Was there not the moſt glaring opportunity to dupe the honeſt traders of each province, during the whole term of the laſt non-importation agreement, by means of the numerous vendues in every capital city in America? And will not the ſame ſubſiſt through our preſent difficulties, if a regulation of this grievance ſhould be omitted?

3d. Was it not occaſioned by the unhappy plan of conduct, which was too haſtily adopted, that ſuch an opportunity ſubſiſted, and not becauſe the vendue-maſters were really diſpoſed to counter-act the efforts of patriotiſm of thoſe who were virtuous, amongſt their American brethren?

4th. If the vendue ſales, which are profeſſedly carried on with "ſecreſy," ſhould be continued as uſual; if the honeſt traders are to hear of thouſands and tens of thouſands of Pounds worth diſpoſed of at theſe ſales from week to week; if they are to be perpetually inſulted with the clangor of a vendue bell; is it not reaſonable to expect, that the utmoſt diſcontent may ariſe among them, and that they will not be able to ſee the difference, in the nature of the inſult, whether the goods are ſold for the Engliſh manufacturers,--for thoſe who are concerned in a traffic to Ireland,---for merchants trading from the Weſt-India iſlands,---for thoſe who have been too much habituated to the crime of perjury,—or even for the mighty Boreas himſelf, if he ſhould be diſpoſed to take the advantage of the times, and become a grand adventurer.---I appeal to every man of feeling, whether this is not a ſubject as deſerving of the moſt ſerious attention, as any other by which the minds of the public are agitated at this preſent time?

5th. Were not the tranſactions of a former period of ſuch a nature, that on whatever ſide a man may be, or from whatever motives he is actuated, will he not allow, that there is grounds to be alarmed on this occaſion, and that unleſs a remedy can be invented, there is too much reaſon to fear, that the greateſt confuſion may attend the expected ſtruggle for the reſtoration and retention of our rights and liberties?

6th. Does not that man deſerve to be heard with candour, who deſires not to counteract the general ſentiments of his countrymen, but thinks it a duty incumbent upon him to endeavour to guard them againſt an evil, which may have a tendency to deſtroy the hope of every virtuous patriot, a hope that our united efforts may be a means to procure a redreſs of grievances, and that a laſting and happy union may be reſtored between the Mother Country and her Colonies?-------

May Heaven grant its favour to the counſels of each ſucceſſive day, and may the honoured names of juſtice, prudence, loyalty and fortitude, characterize the tranſactions of this important period to future ages, is the ardent wiſh of one, who, though warmly intereſted in the welfare of all America, deſires to aſſume no other than the modeſt title of

A PHILADELPHIAN.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

The following extract is taken from the writings of the celebrated Mr. Addiſon; your giving it a place in the Gazette at this time, will oblige ſeveral of your readers.

TRANQUILLUS.

Who firſt ſeduc'd them to that foul revolt?
Th' infernal Serpent!
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

THAT rebellion is one of the moſt heinous crimes, which it is in the power of man to commit, may appear from ſeveral conſiderations. Firſt, as it deſtroys the end of all government, and the benefits of civil ſociety. Government was inſtituted for maintaining the peace, ſafety and happineſs of a people. Theſe great ends are brought about by a general conformity and ſubmiſſion to that frame of laws, which is eſtabliſhed in every community for the protection of the innocent, and the puniſhment of the guilty. As on one ſide, men are ſecured in the quiet poſſeſſion of their lives, properties, and every thing they have a right to; ſo on the other ſide, thoſe who offer them any injuries in theſe particulars are ſubject to penalties, proportioned to their reſpective offences. Government therefore mitigates the inequality of power among particular perſons, and makes an innocent man, though of the loweſt rank, a match for the mightieſt of his fellow ſubjects; ſince he has the force of the whole community on his ſide, which is able to controul the inſolence or injuſtice of any private oppreſſor. Now rebellion diſappoints all theſe ends and benefits of government, by raiſing a power in oppoſition to that authority, which has been eſtabliſhed among a people for their mutual welfare and defence. So that rebellion is as great an evil to ſociety, as government itſelf is a bleſſing.

In the next place, rebellion is a violation of thoſe engagements, which every government exacts from ſuch perſons as live under it; and conſequently the moſt baſe and pernicious inſtance of treachery and perfidiouſneſs. The guilt of rebellion increaſes, in proportion as theſe engagements are more ſolemn and obligatory. Thus, if a man makes his way to rebellion through perjury, he gives additional horrors to that crime, which is in itſelf of the blackeſt nature. We may likewiſe conſider rebellion as a greater complication of wickedneſs, than any other crime we can commit. It is big with rapine, ſacrilege and murder. It is dreadful in its mildeſt effects, as it impoveriſhes the public, ruins particular families, begets and perpetuates hatreds among fellow ſubjects, friends and relations, makes a country the ſeat of war and deſolation, and expoſes it to the attempts of its foreign enemies. In ſhort, as it is impoſſible to take effect or to make the ſmalleſt progreſs, but through a continued courſe of violence and bloodſhed, a robber, or a murderer, looks like an innocent man, when we compare him with a rebel.

I ſhall only add, that as in the ſubordination of a government the King is offended by any *inſults* or *oppoſitions* to an inferior *Magiſtrate*, ſo the Sovereign Ruler of the univerſe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to thoſe, whom he has ſet over us, Providence having delegated to the Supreme Magiſtrate in every country, the ſame power for the good of men, which that Supreme Magiſtrate transfers to the ſeveral officers and ſubſtitutes who are under him, for the preſerving of order and juſtice.

Inſurrections among a people to reſcue themſelves from the moſt violent and illegal oppreſſions; to throw off a tyranny, that makes property precarious, and life painful; to preſerve their laws and their religion to themſelves and their poſterity; are excuſed from the neceſſity of ſuch an undertaking, when no other means are left for the ſecurity of every thing that is dear and valuable to reaſonable creatures. By the frame of our conſtitution, the duties of protection and allegiance are reciprocal; and as the ſafety of a community is the ultimate end and deſign of government, when this, inſtead of being preſerved, is manifeſtly deſtroyed, civil ſocieties are excuſable before God and man, if they endeavour to recover themſelves out of ſo miſerable a condition. For in ſuch a caſe, government becomes an evil inſtead of a bleſſing, and is not at all preferable to a ſtate of anarchy and mutual independance. For theſe reaſons, we have ſcarce ever yet heard of an inſurrection, that was not either *coloured* with grievances of the higheſt kind, or *countenanced* by one or more branches of the legiſlature. The rebellion which was one of the moſt flagitious in itſelf, and deſcribed with the moſt horror by hiſtorians, is that of *Cataline* and his aſſociates. The motives to it are diſplayed at large by the Roman writers, in order to inſpire the reader with the utmoſt deteſtation of it. Cataline, the chief of the rebellion, had been diſappointed in his competition for one of the firſt offices in government, and had involved himſelf in ſuch private debts and difficulties, as nothing could extricate him out of but the ruin of an *adminiſtration*, that would not entruſt him with poſts of honour and profit. His principal accomplices were men of the ſame character, and animated by the ſame incentives. They complained that power was lodged in the hands of the worſt, to the oppreſſion of the beſt; and that places were conferred on unworthy men, to the Excluſion of themſelves and their friends. Many of them were afraid of public juſtice for paſt crimes, and ſome of them ſtood actually condemned as traitors to their country. Theſe were joined by men of deſperate fortunes, who hoped to find their account in the confuſion of their country, were applauded by the meaneſt of the rabble, who always delighted in a change, and privately abetted by perſons of a conſiderable figure, who aimed at thoſe honours and preferments, which were in the poſſeſſion of their rivals. Theſe are the motives with which *Cataline's rebellion* is branded in hiſtory, and which are expreſly mentioned by Salluſt.

Hiſtory indeed furniſhes us with very diſtinct accounts of factions, conſpiracies, civil wars and rebellions, with the fatal conſequences that attend them:

——Incendia lumen prebebant,
Aliquiſque malo fuit uſus in illo. Ovid Met.

but they do not make ſuch deep and laſting impreſſions on our minds, as events of the ſame nature, to which we have ourſelves been witneſſes, and in which we or our friends and acquaintance have been ſufferers. As adverſity makes a man wiſe in his private affairs, civil calamities give him prudence and circumſpection in his public conduct.

The miſeries of the civil war under the reign of King Charles the firſt, and the conſequences which enſued upon it, did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our iſland from the thoughts of engaging anew in ſuch deſperate undertakings; and convinced them by fatal experience, that nothing could be ſo pernicious to the Engliſh, and ſo oppoſite to the genius of the people, as the ſubverſion of monarchy.

It will likewiſe be worth while to conſider, how ſuch *tumults* and *riots*, as have been encouraged by many, who, we hope, did not propoſe to themſelves ſuch fatal conſequences, lead to a *civil war*; and how naturally that ſeditious kind of converſation, which many ſeem to think conſiſtent with their *religion* and *morality*, ends in open *rebellion*.

The *authority* of the Lords and Commons of Great-Britain, in conjunction with that of our Sovereign, is not to be controuled by a tumultuary rabble.—A diſorderly multitude contending with the body of the Legiſlature, is like a man in a fit under the conduct of one in the fulneſs of his health and ſtrength; ſuch a one is ſure to be over-ruled in a little time, though he deals about his blows, and exerts himſelf in the moſt furious convulſions, while the diſtemper is upon him.

From hence let fierce contending nations know,
What dire effects from civil diſcord *flow.*
'Tis this that ſhakes our country with alarms,
And gives up Rome a prey to Roman arms,
Produces fraud, *and* cruelty, *and* ſtrife,
And robs the guilty world of Cato's life!

THE SONS OF SCIENCE

May be ſupplied with the following capital works in literature, by the moſt celebrated authors, at BELL's Book-ſtore, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

THE complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, in which the whole circle of human learning is explained, by Croker, and others, with cuts, 3 volumes; Locke's works, 3 vols. Univerſal Hiſtory, 7 vols. Rapin's Hiſtory of England, 3 vols. A New Syſtem of Geography, by Fenning, &c. 2 vols. Johnſon's great Engliſh dictionary, 2 vols. Patrick and Lowth's commentary on the bible, 5 vols. Tillotſon's works, 3 vols. Clarke's works 4 vols. Burkit on the new teſtament. Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation, 3 vols. Aſtley's large collection of voyages, 4 vols. Buller's Law of Niſi Prius; Reports of Sir Edward Coke, 7 vols. Parliamentary Debates, 20 vols. Grove's works, 10 vols. Robertſon's Charles the 5th, 3 vols. Blackſtone's commentaries and appendix, 5 vols. &c. &c. &c.

The American edition of Leland's Hiſtory of Ireland, 4 vols. will be publiſhed on Monday next.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE of the late Stephen Carmick, deceaſed, together with the wharff and ſtores thereunto belonging, ſituate in Water-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet; it is a well finiſhed convenient houſe.

Likewiſe to be lett, and may be entered upon in March next, a ſmall plantation, containing upwards of five acres of land, with a dwelling-houſe, ſtables, and other improvements erected thereon; the land is well improved, a great part being under clover, with an excellent orchard and garden, lying on the Moyamenſing road, adjoining the place lately belonging to Adam Weaver, about a mile from the city. Any perſon inclinable to rent either of the above deſcribed premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to ANNA CARMICK, JOSEPH SWIFT, } Execut.

PARCHMENT,

Which, by thoſe who have tried it, is eſteemed ſuperior to moſt imported from England,

MADE and SOLD, at reaſonable Rates, by

ROBERT WOOD,

In Fifth ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

SOLD ALSO BY

JOHN DUNLAP, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and by ISAAC COLLINS, Printer, in Burlington.

THE Demand for this Parchment being much increaſed of late, hath encouraged ſaid WOOD to extend his Works, ſo that he now expects to be able to ſupply his Cuſtomers in a Manner more ſatisfactory than heretofore, without fear of a Diſappointment. †‡† He hath for Sale a Quantity of Wool, amongſt which is a Parcel ſuitable for Hatters. ¶

To be LETT, or SOLD,

And may be entered upon the 1ſt of November,

A THREE ſtory BRICK MESSUAGE, well built and in good order, with the LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, containing in breadth 16 feet 5 inches, be the ſame more or leſs, and in depth 50 feet; bounded to the weſtward by a three feet alley, of which it has the free uſe and privilege, leading into Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite a pump of excellent water. It is now in the tenure of James Roſe, Shopkeeper. From its neighbourhood to ſeveral noted Inns, in the moſt frequented ſtreet to the market, it muſt prove a very advantageous ſtand for that or any other public buſineſs. The lot is *clear of groundrent*, and *the houſe inſured*. For terms, enquire of ROBERT STRETTELL JONES, in Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a Scotch SERVANT GIRL; ſhe has near four Years to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

By the ſhip St. George, Captain INGLIS, arrived here, and the ſhip Roſamond, Captain MILLER, arrived at New-York, both from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

WARSAW, June 15.

WHEN *the King of Pruſſia was near Thorn on the 10th inſtant, the Magiſtrates of that city ſent three deputies to him, to compliment him on his arrival, and delivered a petition to him, complaining of the many grievances they have laboured under for theſe two years paſt. The petition was ſo ſpirited, that it will attract the admiration of the whole Poliſh nation. The Magiſtrates inſiſt on having reſtored to them all the places belonging to the city, which were ſo violently taken from them by the Pruſſian troops; they alſo inſiſt on having a free commerce with Poland and Dantzic; and that the impoſts laid upon their goods at the Pruſſian cuſtom-houſes be taken off, and that they may continue in the liberties they have enjoyed for theſe 500 years and upwards. They alſo ſet forth, that the King will never be able to bring their city to ſubmiſſion, even if he ſhould put them to fire and ſword. The King, notwithſtanding his firmneſs of mind, was obſerved to be uncommonly moved, when the petition was read, and behaved in a very mild manner to the deputies.*

Warſaw, June 25. According to ſome advices there has been a freſh engagement between the Ruſſians and the Turks, but it is not known which had the advantage: It is only ſaid, that the Auſtrian General Borck was taken priſoner by the Turks. This Officer went as a Volunteer into the Ruſſian army.

Bruſſels, June 30. They write from Vienna, that private letters have been received there, with advice that the preliminary articles of peace are already ſigned between Ruſſia and the Porte.

Vienna, July 2. By a letter received from Marſhal Romanzow, dated at Foczany, the 17th of June, we are informed, that on the 13th of that month a Ruſſian corps, commanded by General Kamenſkoy, after putting to flight a body of 5000 Turkiſh cavalry, made themſelves maſters of the town of Bajardgiek. The Ruſſians took 3 cannon, and about 150 priſoners: Their own loſs is ſaid to be very inconſiderable.

Hamburgh, July 7. It is ſaid that the King of England has acknowledged the territorial right of the King of Pruſſia to the port of Dantzic; and that he has promiſed his Pruſſian Majeſty not to interfere in that affair.

Hague, July 5. It is reported that the Dantzicers expect ſuccour from Sweden. Six Swediſh ſhips of the line are equipped, and ſix thouſand troops in readineſs to embark.

LONDON, July 7.

Hints of reſtoration, if aſked for, have been made to Dr. Franklin, but declined.

July 9. Several letters received by the laſt Dutch mail agree, that by the motions of the Daniſh land forces they have ſomething of great importance in view; it has of late been prohibited in the Duchies of Sleſwic and Holſtein, that none of the ſubjects ſhall be enrolled by any foreign enroller, under the moſt ſevere pains; all the Daniſh regiments are ordered to be completed and augmented; orders are actually given in the German provinces of Denmark, to provide quarters and magazines for Daniſh regiments of horſe; two Daniſh men of war (which intelligence is confirmed by the lateſt Paris Gazette) are actually cruizing in the river Elbe; a circumſtance which is very remarkable. Particular orders are given for quartering ſoldiers near Altona. The Politicians ſeem to be divided in their opinions; ſeveral believe that the Court of Copenhagen has ſome views upon the city of Hamburgh, and is drawing together all the land forces in caſe any reſiſtance ſhall be made by the city itſelf, or by any proteſting power; but others again, and indeed with better ground, are of opinion that ſome internal quarrel, which has long ago exiſted between the Courts of London and Copenhagen, is upon the point of coming to a rupture; for which reaſon a great number of Daniſh troops draw together near and oppoſite a certain Electorate.

By letters from Leghorn we hear, that the Venetians begin to be greatly alarmed on account of the decay of their trade in the Levant and Archipelago, it being daily interrupted by the Ruſſian fleets in thoſe ſeas. Some ſpirited meaſures for the reſtoration of their commerce to its former footing are now ſaid to be in contemplation, and will be ſpeedily put into execution.

The Pruſſian Miniſters at the Courts of Vienna, Peterſburgh, Verſailles and London, have received orders to lay a full detail of their Maſter's pretenſions to the port and territory of Dantzic before the reſpective Courts where they reſide.

On Thurſday, Governor Eden, from Maryland, arrived in town, and attended at St. James's, and after the Council he had a long conference with his Majeſty. On his return he will take his wife and family from Portugal.

Yeſterday the Governor of Quebec took leave of his Majeſty at St. James's, and will ſet out this day, accompanied by Lord Pitt, ſon to the Earl of Chatham, for the above place.

Extract of Letter from the Hague, July 1.

"Letters from Warſaw adviſe, that the affair of ſettling the limits of Poland ſeems at this time to be as far off as ever. Neither of the three allied powers chuſes to be firſt in coming to an agreement relative to its poſſeſſion; ſo that it will probably be a long time before the Republic will know what territories it is to be entitled to.

"They write from Mentz, that the Baron d'Erthal, who is fixed upon for Archbiſhop and Elector of Mentz, will likewiſe be elected Biſhop of Worms; ſo that he will enjoy the ſame dignities as his predeceſſor. The public is not a little ſurpriſed at the ſtep taken by the Chapter of Mentz, in annulling all that the late Elector had done relative to the Jeſuits, who by that Chapter are reinſtated in all their functions, contrary to the expreſs tenor of the Pope's Brief. So that the politicians are very eager to ſee whether the new Elector will confirm or revoke this meaſure."

July 12. Private letters from Cadiz mention, that the Dey of Algiers had declared war againſt the Engliſh.

It was currently reported yeſterday on Change, that two Engliſh veſſels from Leghorn for Corke and Briſtol, had been attacked and taken by the Algerines, and carried into Algiers, where the crews were barbarouſly treated, and diſpoſed of in the ſlave market.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, June 20.

"Scarce a day paſſes on which we do not hear of new violations from the Pruſſian troops in Great Poland; the news which arrived here to-day from that province is more alarming than all the former; for the Pruſſian troops have juſt taken poſſeſſion of the city of Znin, about ten Poliſh miles from Thorn and Poſen. This city was guarded by three companies of our troops, commanded by one of our regimentaries, who attempted to reſiſt the Pruſſians, but the latter ſoon made uſe of their arms, and with ſword in hand took the place, killed a number of our troops, and took all the reſt priſoners of war. It is very aſtoniſhing, that all the Princes of Europe can behold all theſe plain and open violations upon the faith of treaties, and upon the moſt ſacred law of nations, without taking the leaſt notice of it, and without conſidering it might ſoon be their own fate, by admitting that public plunderer to become ſo powerful.

"The Deputies of Dantzic, who were ſent with a memorial to our King, when the Pruſſian and Ruſſian Miniſter inſiſted that the Magiſtrates ſhould give a categorical anſwer about the King of Pruſſia's claims upon their port, received an anſwer of our King, that the Magiſtrates ſhall by no means acknowledge the King of Pruſſia as the owner of the Dantzicer port at any rate; aſſuring them that they ſhall meet with aſſiſtance and protection."

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh, July 1.

"*The Court of Copenhagen intends to lay a new duty at the harbour of Gluckſtadt upon all goods that ſhall paſs and repaſs the Elbe there; but as the oppoſite ſhore of that river near Gluckſtadt belongs to the Electorate of Hanover, and conſequently Denmark has no right to impoſe new duties upon the goods that paſs the river there; and as this intention, if carried into execution, muſt be highly detrimental to the commerce of Great-Britain, it is almoſt certain, in caſe the Court of Denmark do not deſiſt from this reſolution, that it muſt cauſe a quarrel between Great-Britain and Denmark.*"

Extract of a Letter from Dantzic, June 19.

"Count Golowkin, the Ruſſian Privy-Counſellor, has not yet left this place; but he has notified to our Magiſtrates, that the mediatorſhip of his Imperial Miſtreſs between this city and the King of Pruſſia ceaſes entirely, ſo that they need not make any further application to the Court of Peterſburgh in that reſpect.

"The anſwers which our Magiſtrates received upon their memorials of the 10th ult. from the reſpective Courts, are likewiſe diſagreeable; they are all in one ſtrain, namely, that thoſe Courts are reſolved not to intermeddle in the leaſt with the diſputes between our city and the King of Pruſſia; but all this has not in the leaſt weakened the ſpirit of the inhabitants, who ſtand firm in their reſolution to oppoſe the violent meaſures of the King of Pruſſia at any expence."

July 13. The French King has given the moſt ſatisfactory aſſurances to the States General of the United Provinces, that the loſſes which their ſubjects ſuſtained in the late reign, ſhall be amply made up.

In a private letter from Holland is the following paſſage: From all the manœuvres of the King of Pruſſia, our politicians prognoſticate, that the theatre of war will be changed, that the war which is looked on to be nearly extinguiſhed between the Ruſſians and the Porte, will embroil other powers, and kindle another war, which may poſſibly be more general, and prove more fatal than the preſent.

July 14. The commodities exported from Great Britain to America, on an average of three years, have amounted to 3,370,900l. The commodities imported into Great Britain from the Colonies for the ſame period of time, have amounted to 3,924,606l. 13s. 4d.

Extract of a Letter from Peterſburgh, June 14.

"Pugatſchew was not taken priſoner as has been mentioned, but is at preſent at the head of a great number of men, among whom are ſeveral conſiderable people. The death of General Bibikow has given the Rebels an opportunity of gaining ground. General Potemkin, from the grand Ruſſian army, is ſaid to have orders to march againſt them."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, July 8.

"According to the laſt letters from Warſaw, the Delegation is adjourned for ſix weeks, previous to which the Courts of Vienna and Berlin delivered in plans of their reſpective territories in Poland; but the Court of Peterſburgh is to ſend Commiſſaries to join others appointed by the Republic to ſettle their limits on the frontier of Lithuania. Theſe letters add, that the Pruſſian troops have begun to cut off all communication with Dantzic, but that they have not formally blocked up that place, as has been reported.

A letter from Warſaw, dated June 26, ſays, "The reports from the ſeat of the war, which are current here, are very alarming: According to which the Ruſſian Troops, commanded by General Suwaroff, and who croſſed the Danube the latter end of April, are entirely defeated by the Turks, who made themſelves maſters of the whole camp and artillery, and took ſeveral officers of diſtinction priſoners of war; among whom is General Borke, an Auſtrian officer, who had entered as a volunteer. We hear the Baſhaw of Widdin has received the palice and ſword from Conſtantinople, on his being appointed Commander in Chief of the Turkiſh army, in the room of the Grand Vizir. The Turkiſh army were preparing to croſs the Danube to attack the Ruſſians on this ſide."

July 15. This day a Cabinet Council was held at St. James's upon affairs of great importance, but no part of the ſubject matter has as yet tranſpired.

A correſpondent obſerves, that when the Americans threaten us with a non-importation agreement, they threaten what would be a revenge upon themſelves, as ſuch a meaſure would infallibly raiſe diviſions among themſelves, which muſt contribute to the ruin of that deluded people.

July 16. Yeſterday Lord Sandwich went to Court, and preſented to his Majeſty the ſtate and condition of the ſhips, ſtores, &c. in the ſeveral dock-yards which he has lately inſpected.

It appears that there are now ſeventy ſail of ſhips of the line at the different ſea ports of this kingdom, that may be fitted out for ſea at a ſhort notice.

Extract of a Letter from Hanover, dated July 7.

"This day arrived here General Conway, from London, and, after having a long conference with the Lords of the Regency, he proceeded on his journey for the Court of Vienna, by the way of Berlin. This extraordinary meſſage from the Court of London to that of Vienna, has occaſioned different conjectures among our politicians; but the general opinion is, that it is relative to the preſent affairs of Poland and Dantzic, which are come to ſuch a height that it abſolutely muſt draw a quarrel between the moſt powerful ſtates of Europe after it, in which Great Britain will poſſibly be involved."

Notwithſtanding the reports of a non-importation aſſociation being entered into by the ſeveral provinces on the continent of America, ſeventeen ſhips have been cleared at the Cuſtom Houſe in the courſe of a fortnight; and though Boſton is not one among the liſt, there are ſeveral for New-England, and about a dozen more are now up at the Coffee-Houſe for other ports of America.

Extract of a Letter from Dantzic, July 1.

"A deputation of the Inhabitants have juſt returned from waiting on the King of Pruſſia at Marienberg, with ſome further propoſals reſpecting the retaining of the liberties and privileges of this city, but without ſucceſs. The deputies were admitted to a conference with his Majeſty, who perſonally informed them, that to the laſt he would inſiſt on his territorial right to this city, and that moſt of the Potentates of Europe had recognized that right, and any further application for relief from the Inhabitants to theſe Potentates would be entirely needleſs."

A letter from Warſaw, dated June 29, ſays, "It is confidently aſſerted, that a great miſunderſtanding has of late taken place between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, occaſioned by ſome pretenſions made by the Elector of Saxony to the Republic of Poland, and ſome claims made by Prince Charles of Saxony to the Duchy of Courland, in which they are ſupported by the Court of Vienna; and, we hear, that theſe pretenſions are to be brought before the Dyet by the Auſtrian Miniſter."

Some letters from Thorn mention the Pruſſian troops being ſuddenly drawn off from that city.

It is ſaid that Governor H———n has been repeatedly cloſetted at Kew, at Whitehall, and at St. James's, ſince his arrival; and we are aſſured *his opinion* gives much ſpirit to the Miniſtry, as it entirely coincides with *their own*.

Lord North was with the King a long while yeſterday, and, it is ſaid, that ſome unwelcome news brought him to town.

July 18. If we are to have war (ſays a patriot a few days ſince) all the old rogues muſt turn out, for nobody will lend them a ſhilling. Allowing that to be the caſe, ſaid a miniſterial by-ſtander, the new rogues will turn in, and pick it out of their pockets.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 25.

Laſt night an expreſs arrived from Pittſylvania county, who brings the melancholy intelligence, that ſeveral families have lately been cut off at Sinking Creek, on the line between this colony and North-Carolina, by parties of Choctaw, Shawaneſe and Delaware Indians; and that it was reported there were ten Nations who had leagued to go to war againſt the ſettlements, ſome of them very powerful.—We hear the expreſs was ſent by Colonel Gordon, of Pittſylvania, requeſting a ſupply of arms and ammunition (of which, it ſeems, the back inhabitants are in great want) the young men there having declared their readineſs to go out in their country's defence, and for the protection of their properties and friends from the cruelty and depredations of the Savages.

Lord Dunmore, we hear, with about 1500 men under his command, was to march in a few days for the mouth of New River, where he is to be joined by Colonel Lewis, and Colonel Preſton, with a body of 12 or 1500 men more; their deſtination is ſaid to be againſt ſome of the Indian towns.

BOSTON, Auguſt 25.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Salem, held yeſterday at the court-houſe in that place, the Honourable Richard Derby, Eſq; Mr. John Pickering, jun. Mr. Jonathan Ropes, Captain Timothy Pickering, Captain Jonathan Gardner, jun. and Captain Richard Manning, were choſen Deputies to repreſent that town, at a meeting of Deputies from the ſeveral towns in the county of Eſſex, to be held at Ipſwich on the 6th of September.

G------- G--- made great parade in his endeavours to prevent the meeting at Salem yeſterday; a proclamation was poſted up, forbidding the ſame; a deputy ſheriff was ſtationed at the court-houſe, in order to give notice to the Governor when the people proceeded to buſineſs; and to crown all, two companies of the 59th regiment were on their march to the court-houſe, to aid the ſheriff in diſperſing the meeting. The people, however, met at the time appointed, choſe their Deputies, and then returned to their reſpective buſineſſes.

Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

By the GOVERNOR

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS certain hand-bills have been poſted in ſundry places in the town of Salem, calling upon the merchants, freeholders, and other inhabitants of ſaid town, to meet at the town-houſe chamber on Wedneſday next, at nine o'clock in the morning, to conſider of, and determine upon meaſures for oppoſing the execution of divers late acts of Parliament.

And whereas by a late act of Parliament, all town meetings, called without the conſent of the Governor, (except the annual meetings, in the months of March and May) are illegal.

I do hereby ſtrictly prohibit all perſons from attending the aforeſaid, or any other meeting, not warranted by law, as they will be chargeable with all the ill conſequences that may follow thereon, and anſwer them at their utmoſt peril.

GIVEN at Salem the 23d day of Auguſt, 1774.

THOMAS GAGE.

By his Excellency's Command,

THOMAS FLUCKER, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

Auguſt 29. We learn from Worceſter, that on Saturday Morning laſt there aſſembled on the Common, in that town, 1500 people, and made choice of five of their number as a Committee, viz. Meſſeurs Joſeph Gilbert, John Goulding, Edward Rawſon, Thomas Dennie, and Joſhua Biglow, to wait on the Hon. Timothy Paine, Eſq; lately appointed Counſellor by mandamus from his Majeſty, to demand of him ſatisfaction to the people for having qualified himſelf for ſaid office; and having waited on Mr. Paine accordingly, he aſked them what ſatisfaction they wanted? They anſwered, a total reſignation of his office, and deſired him to write it, upon which he withdrew, and in a few minutes returned to them with what he had wrote, which was a total reſignation of his office, and a promiſe never to ſet again as Counſellor, unleſs agreeable to charter; he then aſked if that was ſatisfactory? They replied he muſt wait on the people, which he thought unreaſonable, after he had complied with their demand; but they ſaid it was in vain, unleſs he made his perſonal appearance, the people would not be ſatisfied; and after their promiſing to protect him from inſult, he waited on them to the body of the people, where Mr. Dennie read his reſignation, with which numbers were diſſatisfied, requiring that Mr. Paine ſhould read it himſelf, and that with his hat off; he then told the Committee, that he had complied with all they required, on their promiſing him protection, and that he then called on them for it; but they gave him to underſtand the people would not be ſatisfied till he complied with their demand, which he did, and was then conducted near to his own houſe by the Committee, and diſmiſſed. The people then drew off, thoſe of each town forming a company, and marched for Rutland, the town in which the Hon. John Murray, Eſq; (another new Counſellor) reſides. Our Informant could give us no farther information how they proceeded.

We hear from Salem, that laſt week the Hon Andrew Oliver, Eſq; waited upon his Excellency the Governor, with a reſignation of his ſeat at the Council-Board.

A Correſpondent ſays, the Province will never reſt while one man who has accepted any office under the ſanction of the new acts of Parliament is poſſeſſed of any one poſt of power or profit in the country, and until every one of them by great penitence obtain forgiveneſs, or leave America,——and until all your addreſſors to Hutchinſon have, by humbling themſelves, regained the good will of the country, and the city of Boſton in particular——or elſe are removed off from the continent.

A PROPOSAL from different parts of the country—It is propoſed that an eſtimate ſhould be formed by indifferent people, of the value of all the real eſtates in Boſton, that ſo if the eſtates in it ſhould be ſunk in their value by the Port bill's continuing to be inforced, or ſhould otherwiſe be ruined by the rage of our common enemies, the country might be able to form a judgment of the retribution that ſhould be made to the ſufferers.—This does honour to the public virtue of our country.

We hear from Dartmouth, that when Brigadier Ruggles paſſed through that town laſt week, he was waited upon at Colonel Toby's, where he put up, by a number of people, who deſired him forthwith to depart, which he promiſed he would do; but before he departed they left marks of reſentment upon his horſe, whoſe mane and tail they cut off, and painted him in a curious manner.

S A L E M, Auguſt 26.

On the 20th of this inſtant printed notifications were poſted up in this town, deſiring the merchants, freeholders, and other inhabitants, to meet at the town-houſe chamber laſt Wedneſday at nine o'clock in the morning, to appoint deputies to meet at Ipſwich on the 6th of September next, with the deputies of the other towns in the county, to conſider of, and determine on ſuch meaſures as the late act of Parliament and our other grievances render neceſſary and expedient. Theſe notifications purported, that it was the deſire of the Committee of Correſpondence that the inhabitants ſhould thus aſſemble. On Wedneſday morning at eight o'clock the Governor ſent a requeſt to the Committee, that they would meet him at nine o'clock, telling them he had ſomething of importance to communicate to them.—They waited upon him accordingly, and were aſked by him if they avowed thoſe notifications? Being anſwered that it was known they were poſted by order of the Committee, he then deſired them to diſperſe the inhabitants, who being aſſembled by them, they muſt abide all the conſequences. It was anſwered, that the inhabitants being met together, would do what they thought fit, and that the Committee could not oblige them to diſperſe. His Excellency declared it was an unlawful, ſeditious meeting; it was replied, neither the Committee nor the inhabitants ſuppoſed the meeting was contrary even to the act of Parliament, much leſs to the laws of the province. The Governor returned, I am not going into converſation on the matter; I came to execute the laws, not to diſpute them, and I am determined to execute them. If the people do not diſperſe, the Sheriff will go firſt; if he is diſobeyed, and needs ſupport, I will ſupport him.------- The Governor had ordered troops to be in readineſs: They prepared accordingly as if for battle, left their encampment, and marched to the entrance of the town, there halted and loaded, and then about eighty advanced within an eighth of a mile from the Town-houſe: But before this movement of the troops was known to the inhabitants, and while the Committee were in conference with the Governor, the whole buſineſs of the meeting was tranſacted, being merely to chuſe delegates for the county meeting. After the meeting was over, news came that the troops were on the march; but they were now ordered to return to the camp.—Yeſterday Peter Frye, Eſq; (by expreſs orders from the Governor, as he declared to the Committee) iſſued a warrant for arreſting the Committee of Correſpondence, for unlawfully and ſeditiouſly cauſing the people to aſſemble by that notification, without leave from the Governor, in open contempt of the laws, againſt the peace, and the Statute in that caſe made and provided. Two of the Committee, who were firſt arreſted, recognized, each in One Hundred Pounds, without ſureties, to appear at the next ſuperior court at Salem, to anſwer to the abovementioned charge. The reſt of the Committee, who were arreſted ſome time after, have refuſed to recognize.

N E W-Y O R K, September 1.

We are informed, that government has paid the Hon. the Eaſt-India Company for the Tea, ſhipped, deſtroyed, ſtored in, or ſent back from North-America.

The act impoſing duties upon certain liquors, &c. imported into Quebec, we are informed, is to take place on the firſt day of May, 1775.

Sept. 5. Captain Mathers, in a Brig, in 9 weeks from Belfaſt, bound for Philadelphia, arrived here laſt Tueſday, and landed about 40 paſſengers: The veſſel is ſailed again for Philadelphia.

The 10th of Auguſt, lat. 39:35, long. 62:31, Captain Cragg met with a main and mizen maſt, with a main yard, and ſome ſails, the latter, by the marks, made at Philadelphia.

A ſhip from the Iſle of Sky, Hodge, Maſter, for Philadelphia, was ſpoke with yeſterday week, about 60 leagues Eaſt from Sandy-Hook, by Captain Smith, who arrived here laſt Saturday from Newfoundland.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *September* 7.

Yeſterday Afternoon an Expreſs arrived here from the Eaſtward, with the following extraordinary Letter, viz.

Captain CLEVELAND, September 3, 1774.

MR. Keys has this Moment brought us the News, that the Men of War and Troops began to fire on the People laſt Night at Sunſet, at Boſton, when a Poſt was ſent immediately off to inform the Country. He informs, that the Artillery played all Night, that the People were univerſally rallying, from Boſton as far as here, and deſire all the Aſſiſtance poſſible. The firſt was occaſioned by the Country's being robbed of their Powder, from Boſton as far as Farmingham, and when found out, the Perſons that went to take them were immediately fired upon.—Six of our Number were killed the firſt Shot, and a Number wounded.—I beg you will rally all the Forces you can, and be on the March immediately for the Relief of Boſton, and the People that Way. Signed,

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

Further Particulars of this melancholy Event are hourly expected.

Extract of a Letter from London.

" As to news, we are expecting it daily from your ſide the water. The meaſures purſued here make every friend of liberty tremble; for what has been done with regard to the Colonies, is only a ſpecimen of what probably will be enforced at home,—and indeed there have been too many ſimilar inſtances. It is truly aſtoniſhing that the Nobility and Gentry of England ſhould concur in them as they have done. The ſetting aſide antient eſtabliſhments and charters, which were held ſacred—taxing and levying ſubſidies, forcing money from the pockets of a people without their conſent—authorizing the civil or French laws, and trials without jury—judgment reſting wholly in the capricious breaſt of the Judge, the creature of the tyrant—robbing men of their perſonal rights, by taking away the Habeas Corpus—fettering their conſciences, by eſtabliſhing a Prieſtly Popiſh Religion—giving the whole nomination, choice, rule, management and power, into the arbitrary deſpotic hands of the Crown—could never have been conceived, ought never to have been eſtabliſhed by Engliſhmen. See the influence of offices, places and penſions. How totally dependant on the Crown are thoſe, who ought to be the guardians of the people's liberties. I cannot omit ſaying, that however violent and abuſive ſome may be againſt the Americans, you find there are others who think differently. The Boſtonians, and the whole colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, are cruelly uſed—deprived of their natural rights and liberties.—The revenue to be eſtabliſhed is only a proviſion for Myrmidons, Placemen and Penſioners, deſpotically to be diſpoſed of among Tools and Dependants, as *here*, where continual ſteps advance and increaſe the power of the Miniſtry, and influence of the Crown and prerogative.—Witneſs what is done in Ireland with their Stamp-act—our Eaſt-India company alſo, which is now wholly under the thumb of Adminiſtration—their charter broke in upon—witneſs the refuſal of the reaſonable requeſt of the petitioning Clergy, and continuing the cruel unjuſt penal laws againſt the Diſſenters—Weſtminſter Special Jurors under undue influence in all Crown cauſes—for every independant man will endeavour to edge off, and get himſelf excuſed, if poſſible, to prevent being ſhut up with a majority of determined Courtiers, inflexibly biaſſed on the Crown ſide. Thus the edges of our liberties are pairing away, and the foundations ſapping, and we are going the way of other nations.

" The independant man, who is at eaſe, quietly enjoying the repoſe his circumſtances intitle him to, cannot but be apprehenſive of danger, when ſuch meaſures are perpetrated—he cannot help fearing, that the lawleſs power of Court and time-ſerving Paraſites ſhould over-bear and oppreſs him, by inequitable unjuſt laws and arbitrary mandates—whilſt the cruel hand of military force deſpoil and rob him both of his property and his freedom. See the recent inſtances of Sweden, Poland, Dantzic, &c. May a noble and generous courage inſpire the friends of liberty in ſupport of the natural rights of mankind as well here as with you."

Extract of a Letter from London, July 8, 1774.

" The Fox Indiaman, bound to New-England, has on board 30 cheſts of tea, ſhipped on the 6th day of July by Anthony Bacon, Eſq; of London. This tea is generally ſuppoſed to be a ſpeculation of the Miniſter."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Aug. 20, 1774.

" Letters by Captain Scott have this moment arrived: He brings intelligence that the people in England are rubbing up their eyes, and begin to awake. Governor Tr—n is ſaid not a little to contribute to this: He told the Lords of Council, that it would not do to treat the Yorkers as he did the Regulators; they were very different kind of men: He ſaid all the force he had could not have ſaved the Tea, and therefore he ſent it back. He was aſked, what he thought of the preſent meaſures adopted towards the Americans? He anſwered, they would undoubtedly produce a Congreſs: And what would be the reſult of that? He replied, he could not take upon him to ſay; perhaps the loſs of all North-America."

We hear the Phyſicians of Philadelphia have agreed to inoculate no patients for the ſmall-pox, during the ſitting of the CONGRESS, as ſeveral of the northern and ſouthern Delegates have not had that diſorder.

On Thurſday evening was married, at Somerville, near this city, Mr. CHARLES THOMSON, to Miſs HANNAH HARRISON.

On Saturday evening laſt, THOMAS M'KEAN, Eſq; was married, at New-Caſtle, to Miſs SARAH ARMITAGE, of that place.

Laſt Thurſday night, about ten o'clock, a barn belonging to Mr. Garret Wynkoop, in the Manor of Moreland, was ſet on fire by lightning, which, with 50 *buſhels of wheat winnowed for ſeed, and a quantity of hay, was entirely conſumed, together with a quantity of wheat, rye and oats, in barracks, ſuppoſed to be about* 600 *buſhels; two hogs, that were lying near the barn when it was ſtruck, were both killed.*

On Wedneſday, the 31*ſt ult. departed this life, aged* 36 *years, much lamented by all her acquaintance, Mrs. ANNA DONNELL, the beloved and affectionate wife of Captain NATHANIEL DONNELL, of this City; and next day her remains were interred in the Second Preſbyterian burial-ground, attended by a great number of reſpectable inhabitants.*

On Monday the Ship James and Mary Ann, Captain Budden, arrived here from Barbados, with whom came Paſſengers Mr. William Straker, and his Lady; Mrs. Prettyjohn, and her Daughter; Mr. Joſeph Gordon, Merchant, of Barbados, and ſeveral others.

On the 24th ult. in Lat. 27:44, Long. 69, Captain Budden ſpoke the Ship Polly and Peggy, Captain Finley, of this Port, bound to London from Jamaica, out 24 Days; and on the 28th, in Lat. 32, Long. 74, he ſpoke the Ship Maria-Ann, from South-Carolina for London, 4 Days out, all well.

A R R I V A L S.

At Deal. The Virginia, Eaſton, from Virginia; Sir William Johnſon, Dean, from New-York; Venus, Story, from Rhode-Iſland; and the Thomas, Robſon, from Boſton.

At Briſtol. The Ann, Forten, from Philadelphia; and the Grace, Chambers, from New-York.

At Liverpool. The Liberty, Pendleton, from Virginia.

At Falmouth. The Polly, Thompſon, from New-York.

At Barbados. The Captains Wilkinſon, Welch, and Murdoch, from Philadelphia; and Captain Smith from New-York.

*** *The perſon who advertiſed a NEGROE BOY,* 14 *years of age, for ſale in our laſt, is deſired to inform the Printers where he may be ſeen, as ſeveral applications have been made.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Ship St. George, J. Inglis, and Brig Nancy and Molly, R. Bethell, from London. Brig Adventure, C. Hemory, Iſland of Jerſey. Brig Nancy, J. Kent, and Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Antigua. Ship Becky and Debby, S. Williams, Terra Viaja, in Spain. Brig Chance, J. Craig, and Sloop Friendſhip, V. Clark, Grenades. Ship Betſey, W. Price, and Schooner Happy Return, T. Boyle, Liſbon. Ship Carolina, B. Loxley, and Brig Rachel, J. Clay, Corunna. Ship Rebecca and Suſanna, R. Caſſon, Bilboa. Schooner Mary, J. Perrot, St. Croix. Brig Rebecca, C. Ferguſon, Sloop Sea Flower, W. Tatem, Ship Atlantic, J. Maitland, and Brig Hermione, D. Trail, Jamaica. Schooner Peggy, R. Baſden, St. Kitts. Brig Polly, J. Lee, Hiſpaniola. Snow Britannia, R. Eyre, Ferrol. Sloop Happy Return, J. Bayley, N. London. Schooner Delaware, R. Cooke, Salem, N. E. Sloop Induſtry, T. Hutchins, Sloop Jane, J. Wainwright, and Sloop Speaker, F. Baſcombe, Bermuda. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, and Brig Unity, P. Flynn, Georgia. Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland. Sloop Experiment, J. Styrrup, N. Providence. Schooner Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Sloop Polly, J. Davidſon, Jamaica. Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, and Brig Batchelor, W. Hinſon, Grenades. Sloop Induſtry, F. Hutchins, Bermuda. Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, St. Croix. Brig Cornelia, J. Adams, Dominica. Ship Carolina, B. Loxley, and Brig Charlotte, J. Montgomery, Quebec. Schooner Favourite, S. Lightbourne, and Sloop Ranger, Wood, St. Kitts. Sloop Polly, Gilbert, St. Lucia. Ship Betſey, S. Kyle, Madeira. Snow Sally, S. Jones, Milford.

CLEARED. Sloop Two Brothers, J. Havens, Sloop Polly, G. Walton, and Sloop Betſey, P. Lacey, to N. Carolina. Schooner James, D. Livingſton, and Brig Induſtry, J. Watt, Antigua. Sloop Betſey, W. Undrill, and Sloop Cedar, M. Murphy, Virginia. Schooner Happy Return, E. Smith, N. London. Brig Peggy, J. Garrigues, Cadiz. Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, St. Euſtatia. Sloop Two Pollys, J. Naſh, R. Iſland. Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica. Brig Ranger, B. Dunn, Hiſpaniola. Ship Morris, T. Bell, S. Carolina. Brig Harriot, T. Clubb, London.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
W. AND T. BRADFORD,
AN ESSAY on the Conſtitutional Power of GREAT-BRITAIN over the Colonies in AMERICA; with the RESOLVES of the COMMITTEE for the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, and their INSTRUCTIONS to their REPRESENTATIVES in ASSEMBLY.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour you conferred upon me laſt year, in placing me firſt upon the return for your Coroner, merits my ſincere and moſt grateful acknowledgments; and as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office, at the enſuing election, I earneſtly requeſt the continuance of your votes and intereſt, the favour of which ſhall be ever eſteemed, by

Your reſpectful and obliged Friend,
JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere and hearty thanks, for the conſiderable number of votes you were pleaſed to favour me with, for the Coroner's office, at the laſt election, which particularly encourages me to offer myſelf a candidate for the aforeſaid office: I therefore earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which if you are pleaſed to confer, the kindneſs ſhall be gratefully remembered by, Gentlemen,

Your ſincere friend, and humble ſervant,
‖ 4w. BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

W A N T E D,
A MERCHANT MILLER, one who is Maſter of his Buſineſs, a ſober careful Man, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber, a native of Cheſter county, manufactures Black-lead Melting-pots, in which he has had many years experience, and has now brought the art into ſuch perfection, that the principal braſs-founders in Philadelphia have ſigned a certificate, giving them a character equal to any made in Germany, or elſewhere. If he meets with encouragement, he will engage to ſupply the whole continent, and ſell them as cheap as any that are imported, if ſold at the uſual profit. He hopes to meet with proper encouragement in this uſeful branch of American manufacture, which will be ſaving a conſiderable ſum that is now paid to foreigners for that article.

JOHN STEPHEN.

N. B. The POTS are ſold by DANIEL OFFLEY, Anchor-ſmith, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, and DAVID HALL, Goldſmith, in Second-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet. ¶

TO all perſons intereſted in the lands formerly taken up for *John Hootton*, or the lands taken up by *Thomas Hyborn*, in right of ſaid *Hootton*, by virtue of a twelfth part of a propriety in Weſt-Jerſey, formerly granted to ſaid *Hootton* by *Anna Saltar*, or the perſons intereſted in the lands taken up by *William Biddle*, in right of one ſixth part of a propriety in ſaid Weſt-Jerſey, ſold to ſaid *Biddle* by the Executors of ſaid *Anna Saltar*; theſe are to inform them, that the ſaid ſhare of propriety was granted to *Henry Saltar*, former huſband to the ſaid *Anna*, who died inteſtate, and that the heir at law of the ſaid *Henry* is now ready to confirm their titles, on moderate terms, if application is made by the tenth of October next, otherwiſe the ſaid heir will apply to the Council of Proprietors, for a warrant to reſurvey the lands taken up on the ſaid ſhare, whereby the perſons in poſſeſſion may be put to the diſagreeable neceſſity of ſtanding a ſuit at law. Application may be made to the Clerk of the Council of Proprietors, who can inform where the heir (or the perſon repreſenting him) may be found.

September 3, 1774. ¶

ANY MERCHANT, who is willing to enter into partnerſhip for any time or term of years, by applying to JOHN REA, Schoolmaſter, in Front-ſtreet, between Catherine and Queen-ſtreets, may be informed of a certain perſon, in Philadelphia county, who has a very grand proſpect, if furniſhed with a good aſſortment of merchandize, on good terms, to carry on buſineſs in a very extenſive manner, and to the greateſt advantage. N. B. Security will be given, if required, for the faithful diſcharge of his truſt.

Alſo a LAD, who underſtands both the Engliſh and Dutch languages, wants employ. Enquire as above. ¶

T O B E S O L D.
THE Indentures of a Servant BOY, who has 5 Years to ſerve; he is capable of doing almoſt any Kind of Work at the Sail-making Buſineſs. Apply to the Printers. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pequea, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named in his indenture *John Leiſter*, but it is ſuppoſed his proper name is *John Woods*; has a counterfeit paſs, ſigned with the Mayor's name of Philadelphia, wherein he calls himſelf *Robert Maxall*; he is about 5 feet 4 inches high, well ſet, about 32 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, black hair, cut ſhort, has his great toe-nail lately broke off on the right foot; had on a green coat and jacket, almoſt new, dirty coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, good ſhoes, with ſteel buckles, good hat, with a ſmall brim; he has been in the country before, and was an oſtler in Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

September 5, 1774. WILLIAM WILSON. ¶

NOW in the Goal of the City of Philadelphia, the following runaway ſervants, viz. *Cornelius Larey*, belonging to James Thomas, in the townſhip of Uwchland, Cheſter county. *Michael Buckly*, with an iron collar round his neck. *James Williams*, belonging to Patrick Kelly, Pequea. *John Welch*, belonging to James Welch, Kent county. Their maſters are deſired to come and pay the charges, and take them away, in three weeks, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of. ¶

September 5, 1774. PETER ROBINSON, Gooler.

BENJAMIN JANUARY

RETURNS his moſt grateful acknowledgments to all thoſe, whoſe favours he has hitherto happily experienced ſince his commencement in buſineſs, and hopes a further continuance of them, as he ſhall be particularly attentive to merit their eſteem. He continues to carry on the Book-binding Buſineſs, at his ſhop, below the Drawbridge, and next door to Mr. JOHN MEASE's, where merchants, ſhopkeepers, and others, may be ſupplied with all ſorts of acount-books, made and ruled to any pattern, at the loweſt rates; he likewiſe has for ſale the following Books, viz. Quarto and ſchool bibles, Dyche and Bailey's dictionaries, Wingate and Hill's arithmetic, Stone and Cunn's euclid, Mair's book-keeping, Wilſon and Love's ſurveying, Peregrine Pickle, 4 vols. Roderick Random, 2 vols. Hale's contemplations, 2 vols. Arabian night's entertainment, 4 vols. Modern travels, 3 vols. Telemachus, 2 vols. Ladies miſcellany, 2 vols. Don Quixote, 4 vols. Tatler, 5 vols. Guardian, 2 vols. Rowe's works, 4 vols. Hervey's meditations, 2 vols. Humphry Clinker, 3 vols. Joſephus's works, 2 vols. Frowde's adventures, Young's night thoughts, Fordyce's ſermons, Thomſon's ſeaſons; likewiſe folio and quarto poſt paper, fools cap and pott ditto, ſealing wax, wafers, quills, ink-powder, ſlate pencils, Gunter's ſcales, pewter ink-ſtands, &c.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the County of BERKS,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere Thanks for your Favours ſhewn me the three ſeveral laſt Elections, in chuſing me on the Return as Sheriff for the ſaid County. And as I ſtill intend to ſtand a Candidate for the ſaid Office, a further Continuance of your Votes and Intereſts, at the enſuing Election, in chuſing me again to that Office, ſhall always be gratefully acknowledged by,

GENTLEMEN, *Your Friend and humble Servant,*

Reading, Sept. 1, 1774. ‖ HENRY VANDERSLICE.

Wilmington, Eighth-Month 27, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, by public vendue, on the tenth day of next month, at two o'clock (if not ſold before by private ſale)

A GOOD Merchant Mill, ſituate in New-Caſtle county, near Wilmington, it is a half breaſt mill, with 8 feet head and fall, the water which turns her is taken out of a race, which is 287 perches long, at or near the lower end of which are erected four overſhot merchant mills, near Brandywine bridge, where ſhallops load and unload wheat, flour, &c. ſhe has a good pair of bur millſtones, and every thing neceſſary for manufacturing good wheat into fine flour; the ſituation and circumſtances attending this mill are very valuable, being ſituate about half way on ſaid race, and takes the water before the above mentioned four overſhot mills, and if well occupied, would undoubtedly reduce the owners of ſaid overſhot mills below, to the neceſſity of ſuffering the water of ſaid breaſt mill, to be transfered for a mill or mills, to a more valuable ſituation on the tide, to a lot ſituate in ſaid Borough of Wilmington, fronting on ſaid Brandywine 82 feet 6 inches, and extending back to Stedham-ſtreet 340 feet, and adjoining to a lot, and within a few feet of two of ſaid overſhot mills, containing 88 perches of land, which ſaid lot will be expoſed to public ſale on the day above mentioned. Alſo a ſufficient quantity of water to turn a fulling mill, to be taken out of ſaid race near ſaid half breaſt mill, together with a ſufficient lot of land to erect ſaid fulling mill on. It is cuſtomary on advertiſing real eſtates to ſay the title is indiſputable, &c. The title for ſaid breaſt mill has often been diſputed and oppoſed, before the mill was erected; much might be ſaid on the ſubject, which, for brevity ſake, I omit with only ſaying, its oppoſers have failed in their attempts, and the title now remains firm and ſtable, which is propoſed to be ſhewn on the day of ſale, and conditions made known, and eaſy to the purchaſer, by

¶ JEHU HOLLINGSWORTH.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on the premiſes, on the 14th day of this inſtant September, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

THAT plantation and tract of LAND, whereon John Taylor, deceaſed, did live, purſuant to the directions of his laſt will and teſtament, ſituate in the townſhip of Pennſbury, and county of Cheſter, near the Forks of Brandywine creek, within 18 miles of Cheſter, and 15 of Wilmington, containing about 130 acres of very good land, two thirds of which is cleared and in tolerable good order, an extraordinary good watered meadow, which has produced between 40 and 50l. worth of hay in one ſeaſon, and there may be a conſiderable quantity more meadow made, which may be watered properly without making ſcarce any dam, the upland is very good for both grain and paſture, the timber is good; there are erected on the ſaid farm a good ſquared log dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on the lower floor and three on the upper one, with a cellar under the whole, alſo a well of good water near the door, a large frame barn, ſquared log ſtable, ſtone milk-houſe, a large tan-houſe, beam-houſe, and tan-pits planted, fit for carrying on that branch of buſineſs; a bearing orchard, of grafted fruit. The ſaid place will be ſold clear of all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title made; the conditions will be made known the day of ſale, where due attendance will be given, by MARY TAYLOR, and ISAAC TAYLOR, Executors. ¶

DANCING and FENCING.

Agreeable to an Invitation from ſeveral reſpectable Families in this City,

MR. PIKE

(Ten Years a Teacher in Charles-Town, South-Carolina)

IS ARRIVED, and propoſes, if the Weather be favourable, to open his SCHOOL, for the Tuition of *young Ladies and Gentlemen*, on or about the 20th of this Inſtant. He flatters himſelf that his Abilities as a *Maſter of his Profeſſion*, may be ſufficiently known, as many reſpectable Gentlemen of the above Province are at preſent in this City. *Ladies and Gentlemen* may be waited on at their own Houſes, if agreeable, to be taught Cotilons, and other faſhionable Dances.

N. B. The Uſe of the SMALL SWORD taught three Mornings in the Week, and an Evening School as is uſual. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young NEGROE Wench, and a Male Child, 14 Months old. She is ſold for no Fault, but Want of Employ. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, living in the Borough of Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, on Sunday, the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named CHARLES WALL, by trade a Tanner, about 5 feet 4 inches high, about 19 years old, is a ſtrong well ſet artful fellow, with remarkable thick ankles, has lightiſh brown hair, lately cut, a ſcar under his chin, pretty ſubtle, but not talkative unleſs when in liquor; he can read a little, but not write; had on and took with him, when he went away, a Turkey ſtriped jacket, with ſleeves, and an under jacket of white coating, lined with flannel, one fine ſhirt, a pair of ſtriped blue and white trowſers, a pair of new ſhoes, with yellow metal buckles in them, a half worn caſtor hat, bound round with black ribbon, and one round the crown for a band, and a ſtriped blue and white ſilk handkerchief. Whoever takes the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and if brought home, the above reward of Five Pounds, paid by

¶ CHARLES WRITELOCK.

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

TAKES this method to return his ſincere thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for their paſt favours, and begs leave to acquaint them, he is removed from his late dwelling-houſe, in Market-ſtreet, to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Irwin, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and three doors above Black-horſe-alley; he has juſt imported, and has now opened and exhibited in a convenient room, where all gentlemen and ladies, who delight in the fine arts, and in the copyiſts of nature, are invited to regale themſelves at this new exhibition;---in this collection, among many others, are the following---The cartoons, after Raphael, beautifully painted; the four ſeaſons, after Roſalba, beautifully painted; peace and plenty, finely coloured, and beautifully ornamented; elegant pieces, in green and gold frames, viz. Lady Huntingdon; Flora; the letter-woman; the oyſter-woman; the bathing beauty; Miſs Yates, in the character of Electra; the lady's maid ſoaping linen; Abraham and Hagar; Joſeph and Potiphar's wife; Samſon in diſtreſs, &c. &c. Hieroglyphicks of a chriſtian; hieroglyphicks of a natural man, and the tree of life; the Rev. Mr. William Romaine, James Hervey, David Jennings, Philip Dodderidge, George Whitefield, Andrew Kinſman, Thomas Jones, John Bunyan, John Weſley, Richard de Courcey, Torial Foſs, John Edwards, Martin Madan, and a great many other divines; landſcapes, views of capital cities, ſcripture pieces, ſea pieces, ſporting pieces, hunting ſcenes, fancy pieces, &c. &c. the paſſions of the ſoul, as they are expreſſed in the human countenance, by Le Brun; with a variety of the moſt elegant engravings and metzotintoes, by the greateſt artiſts in Rome and London; general atlas, containing 36 new maps, by Palairet, and others, in one large book; a great variety of drawing-books, beſt water colours, camel-hair pencils, Indian ink and crayons; a very elegant collection of copper-plate copy-books, from the earlieſt attempts, to the compleating of the moſt accompliſhed penman; likewiſe geographical playing-cards, and playing-cards of ancient hiſtory, lately invented for the inſtructive entertainment of young gentlemen and ladies, by an eminent clergyman in London. Alſo a neat aſſortment of jewellery and other goods, viz. Cutteau de chaſes, Morocco ſword-belts, with and without ſwivels; a good aſſortment of canes, with and without ſwords; walking-ſticks and rattans; ladies and gentlemens pocket-books; ladies ear-rings, ſet round with marquiſates, with and without drops; necklaces, of various ſorts; gold ear-rings, with and without drops; gold and metal lockets; a variety of gold and garnet hoop rings, gold ſeals, plain gold rings, ſilver and gold ſword knots, ſilk purſes; a variety of ſilver and metal ſeals; a variety of ſleeve-buttons; the celebrated jubilee knives and forks; table and carving knives and forks, in caſes; the beſt London pen-knives; fine ſetts of neweſt faſhioned gilt and paſte buckles; ladies Pinchbeck gilt ſhoe buckles; ditto ſtone toothpick-caſes; ſilver plated ſpurs, with and without ſwan necks; cork-ſcrews; decanter corks; a neat aſſortment of ſnuff-boxes, nail-nippers, boot-ſtraps, gloves; a variety of ink caſes and ſtands, of the neateſt faſhion; ſcales and dividers, for ſeamen; tooth-bruſhes, japanned tea waiters and ſugar tongs; japanned and plated tea urns; ſteel and gilt watch chains; a variety of ſtock and knee ſtone and paſte buckles, cane-ſtrings, waſh-balls, ſhoe-blacking cakes; a good aſſortment of cards of trinkets, ſeals, and watch-keys, for watch-makers windows; a good aſſortment of ſilver and gilt watches, warranted good; black-lead pencils; ſhoe and knee chapes, for buckle-makers; paper, leather, and toothen-egg bottle ſtands; enamelled ſalts; game-bags; horſe and pocket-piſtols, double and ſingle-barreled; razor and razor-caſes; playing cards; fiſh and counters for playing cards, cribbage boards, back-gammon tables, coffee-pots, tea-boards and ſervers, a travelling braſs blunderbuſs, ſmelling-bottles, tooth-pick caſes, ſet and plain tortoiſeſhell combs for ladies; tortoiſeſhell combs, in caſes; pen engines, that will make a pen in an inſtant; tortoiſeſhell and pearl ſugar tongs, London made ſciſſars, dice and dice-boxes, key-rings; a good aſſortment of the very beſt fiddle-ſtrings, juſt come from Italy; inſtructions, and other muſic, for almoſt every kind of inſtruments; meſſage and viſiting cards, plain and gilt, of various ſizes; table bells; tambour needles, with or without ivory handles; ſilver thimbles; printing types, for marking linen or books; card racks; black and blue mourning buckles, London made German flutes, ſealing-wax and wafers, black and red ink-powder, ſilk patterns for waiſtcoats; a variety of ſilk ſtockings, black white and mixed colours; cotton, thread, and worſted ditto; damaſks, ſaggathies, poplins, crapes, hat-bands and black gloves, ſtriped ſtuffs, calimancoes, calicoes, dorſettees, ſilk and other handkerchiefs, ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles, London made plated ſhoe buckles, &c. &c. Keyſer's pills, freſh and genuine as any in America; Stoughton's bitters, &c. with a great many other articles, too numerous to mention.

N. B. Hyſon TEA, French INDIGO, and STARCH.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Fairfax county, Virginia, the 22d of July laſt, at night, JOHN SMITH, an Engliſh convict, of the occupation of a Sailor and Butcher, about 25 years of age, about 6 feet high, raw boned, brown complexion, black hair and black beard, thin faced, marked with the ſmall-pox, ſtoops as he walks, has a ſore on his leg, and a ſcar on the inſide of his wriſt, adjoining his hand, occaſioned by a cut, fond of liquor, and is very talkative concerning his different voyages; had on, and took with him, brown ſhirts and trowſers, old blue ſailor's jacket, ſhoes and ſtockings about half worn. Four Dollars for the firſt 25 miles, and ſo in proportion, including what the law allows, provided he is ſecured in any goal, ſo that I get him, and reaſonable charges, if brought home.

THOMAZIN ELLZEY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 20th of June, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant girl, named ANN CARSON, about 25 years old, middle ſize, chunky made, ſwarthy complexion, the backs of her hands much ſwelled, ſuppoſed to be with child, pale ſmooth face, brown hair; had on a ſprigged ſhort calicoe gown, black calimancoe ſkirt, an under petticoat, with a calicoe border. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone to a certain John Heron, who lives in Donegall townſhip, Lancaſter county, as ſhe was ſeen going that road, and ſaid Heron came in the ſhip Proſperity, Captain M'Culloch, from Belfaſt, with ſaid ſervant, laſt May. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, and lodges her in goal, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home to EDWARD HANLON, in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laſt Sunday night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, a Dutch ſervant man, named JOHN MOYERS, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has dark hair and eyes; had on, when he went away, an old blue coat, flannel ſhirt, ſwanſkin trowſers, ſhoes almoſt new, tied with ſtrings, an old felt hat, an old grey cloth jacket, with ſleeves, and a ſtriped lincey waiſtcoat; he pretends to underſtand blowing of rocks, and took tools with him for that uſe; he is very fond of ſtrong liquor, and very talkative when in drink. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, if within 20 miles of home, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and if above 20 miles the above reward, and in either caſe reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH DEAN. *Auguſt* 30, 1774. ¶

Maryland and *New-Caſtle* RAGGED MONEY

EXCHANGED, at a very moderate Allowance, by THOMAS HARRIS, at his Store, in Water-ſtreet, a few Doors below the Drawbridge. ¶

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, five Iriſh ſervant men, viz. *Thomas Black*, a convict, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, a black complexion, has long black hair, tied behind, a round viſage, black eyed man; had on, when he went away, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, a red ſpotted ſwanſkin jacket, a long coat, above half worn, of a mixed blue and white colour, and a felt hat. *Lawrence Reddy*, about the ſame ſtature, with black curled hair, has very weak eyes, looks red, a Baker by trade; had on, when he went away, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, went away barefooted, has on, or with him, a very good ſuit of pale blue broadcloth clothes, and a felt hat. *Daniel Purſel*, about 5 feet 8 inches high, a Worſted-comber by trade, a ſtraight proper made man, of a red complexion, thin brown hair, light eyes; had on, when he went away, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, good ſhoes, a flannel jacket, and old brown coat, the ſkirts docked, and a ſmall felt hat. *John Smith*, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a ſpare thin faced fellow, pock-broken, ſquints very much, has dark hair, which hangs looſe; had on, when he went away, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, good ſhoes, a bearſkin jacket, and a felt hat. *Henry Shaw*, a Shoemaker by trade, a lad of a yellow complexion, brown hair, light eyes; had on, when he went away, an ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, and a horſe-lock on each of his legs. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward; if 50 miles from home, Five Pounds; if 100 miles, Ten Pounds; if 150 miles, Fifteen Pounds; and if brought home reaſonable charges paid, if delivered at Philip Noland's Ferry, in Lougan county, Virginia. § RICHARD OSBURN.

CAME to the place of JACOB ESHLEMAN, near Straſburgh village, in Lancaſter county, the 18th day of May laſt, a BAY MARE, about 12 or 13 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, with a ſtar on her forehead, branded on the near ſhoulder with L. D. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay reaſonable charges, and take her away. ¶

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE

SEA NYMPH,

JOSEPH BLEWER, MASTER,

A NEW VESSEL, conveniently provided with genteel Accommodations for Paſſengers; will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSEPH BLEWER, at his Houſe, in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. Joſeph Sims's Wharff, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his Store on ſaid Wharff, who has for Sale, Carolina Soal Leather; new Rice; and Pink-Root.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your paſt generous, ſpirited and exemplary Favours, for which I return you my moſt ſincere and hearty Thanks, I again intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, for which End I humbly ſolicit and requeſt the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, which ſhall ever be had in grateful Remembrance, by

GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged Friend, and humble Servant,

Auguſt 29, 1774. WILLIAM DEWEES.

Philadelphia county, Kingſeſs, Auguſt 17, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch ſervant lad, named Caſpar Fince, 18 years of age, about 5 feet high, has ſhort reddiſh curled hair, ſmall blue eyes, has at times a caſt with his eyes, a freckled face. Had on, an old felt hat, a white red ſpotted handkerchief, an old white ſwanſkin jacket (mended before) with white metal buttons, homeſpun ſhirt, tow trowſers, and old ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

JAMES GALLAGHER, of this City, Shop-keeper, having made an Aſſignment of his Goods and Effects, for the Benefit of his Creditors; thoſe Perſons who are indebted to him, are deſired to make immediate Payment, and his Creditors are requeſted to render their Accounts, duly atteſted, before the 16th Day of September next, when a Dividend is intended to be made. GEORGE MIFFLIN, and JOHN FIELD, acting Aſſignees. *Auguſt* 30, 1774. ‖ 4 *W.*

Northampton quarter, Baltimore county, July 26, 1774.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 15th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, two convict ſervant men, viz. *Robert Hardey*, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 9 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, fair hair, ſlim made, he has a ſcar on the left ſide of his upper lip, and one on the joint of his left wriſt, has haſel eyes, and ſquints, and is ſubject to fits; he is a farmer; had on, and took with him, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, old white thickſet coat, much torn in the ſleeves, red jacket, a pair of crocus and a pair of old ozenbrigs trowſers, old yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and an old felt hat. *James Lamberd*, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 6 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, black hair, he has a philm or ſpeck in his right eye, which makes him blind of that eye, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, he is thick and well ſet, 31 years of age, and is a farmer or baker; had on, and took with him, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, a cotton jacket, crocus trowſers, a pair of old black yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and old hat; they took two match-coat blankets, one of them ſtriped with red and the other with blue. Whoever takes up and brings home the ſaid ſervants, if 60 miles from home, 4l. for each; if 80 miles from home, 5l. for each; if 100 miles, 6l. for each; if 120 miles from home, 7l. for each; if 150 miles from home, 9l. for each; if 200 miles from home, 11l. for each; if 250 miles from home, 13l. for each; if 300 miles from home, 15l. for each; and if 350 miles from home, the above reward, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. They talk the Weſt of England dialect. It is poſſible they may have a forged paſs. ‖ 5 *W.*

THIS is to give NOTICE to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHRISTIAN HARE, late of Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, deceaſed, by bonds, notes, or book debts, to pay and diſcharge their reſpective balances, by the 26th or 27th day of September next, otherwiſe they will be put in an attorney's hands immediately after the ſaid time; and all that have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to attend at the houſe of the deceaſed, in Lampeter aforeſaid, on the days above-mentioned, and bring in their accounts, that the ſame may be adjuſted by us, *Veronica Hare*, Executrix; *Benjamin Graff*, *John Brachbill*, and *Chriſtian Hare*, Executors. ¶

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

THE eighth part of an undivided RIGHT of 1900 ACRES of LAND, called St. Auguſtine Manor, lying in Cæcil county, Maryland. The tract of land in general is very good, and as for the other conveniences, ſuch as places of worſhip, markets and mill, all thoſe that are acquainted with that part of the country will allow nothing need be ſaid to recommend it; any perſon who has a mind to become a purchaſer, for terms of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's Hundred, New-Caſtle County.

Auguſt 3, 1774. ‖ JOHN HYATT.

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